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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Table with columns: Max. in shade, Min. in shade, Max. in sun, Min. in sun, Wind, Clouds, Rain, etc. Location: ALEXANDRIA.

REMARKS: No change in weather. Barometer steady, slightly heavy.

OTHER STATIONS: For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. Yesterday

Table with columns: Stations, Max. in shade, Min. in shade, Max. in sun, Min. in sun, Wind, Clouds, Rain.

FOREIGN STATIONS: Stations, Barom., Wind, Temp., State of Sky.

Table with columns: Stations, Barom., Wind, Temp., State of Sky.

PHASES OF THE MOON: July 2 New Moon 7.50 p.m. Rise 4.00 Set 7.0

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE. EXPERIENCED HOOLIGANS IMPORTED INTO RUSSIAN TOWNS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 28 1/4 per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T. 20. Births, Marriages, or Deaths, not exceeding three lines, P.T. 20.

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THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE can be obtained in LONDON at our office, 35, New Broad Street, E.C.4, and also at Messrs. MAY & WILLIAMS, 160, Piccadilly, W.

THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE" IS PRINTED ON PAPER MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED BY THE LONDON PAPER MILLS CO., LIMITED

THE CONSTANTINIDI CASE. LEAVE TO APPEAL REFUSED.

In the Court of Appeal, before Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Stirling, and Cosens-Hardy, last week, the case of Constantinidi v. Constantinidi and Lanco was mentioned.

GERMANY AND NORWAY. It was not to be supposed that the quarrel between his neighbours, Sweden and Norway, would be allowed to pass without some notice from the Kaiser, who has always keen an eye upon the Scandinavian countries.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE. FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1905.

Editor & Manager: R. SPELLING. Price: One Piastre Tariff.

CAIRO. August. Fri. 28 Zoological Gardens. Performance by Ghineh Boy's Band in afternoon.

BEHAKIYAH. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to Theatre des Ambassadeurs. 9 p.m.

BEHAKIYAH. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

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another to the list of grievances Russia has against Germany, but whether it need alarm the British public is quite another question. A German King, even if he is a Hohenzollern, enthroned as Christiania, is not likely to find sympathy among the sturdy and democratic freeholders of Norway for a policy of religious obedience to all that Berlin suggests, and it is probable that the new ruler, should his candidature and election become accomplished facts, will have to accommodate himself to Norse idiosyncrasies.

THE "BLACK HUNDREDS." EXPERIENCED HOOLIGANS IMPORTED INTO RUSSIAN TOWNS. The organisation of Pogrom, or riots against the promoters of the reform agitation, and especially against the Jews, is being actively pushed forward by the inferior provincial officials with the connivance of the higher authorities. The self-defence committees and patrols formed and armed by the Jewish Bund have done much to keep "filices" correspondents during the last few months to limit the activities of the Pogromists, but every now and then a weak spot is detected in the Bund system, and thither the reactionaries despatch their "Black Hundreds" to slay and pillage all who are suspected of a tenderness for reforms.

THE CONSTANTINIDI CASE. LEAVE TO APPEAL REFUSED. In the Court of Appeal, before Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Stirling, and Cosens-Hardy, last week, the case of Constantinidi v. Constantinidi and Lanco was mentioned on the application of Mr. Constantinidi Sophocles Constantinidi, the petitioner in the suit, for leave to appeal from the judgment delivered by their lordships a few days ago on a point as to variation of settlement. Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., in support of the application, said that the section which allowed the appeal to the House of Lords in Section 9 of the Judicature Act, 1875. He wished to appeal on the principles of law involved in their lordships' judgment, and that involved a review of the grounds upon which the discretion of the Court was exercised, in a matter which involved the partition of property brought into settlement, on the occasion of the marriage. The only question before their lordships was the principle on which the property brought into settlement should be divided after divorce, and there were various principles of law which were discussed. By the judgment of the Court, Mr. Constantinidi had been deprived of the benefit of participation in the property brought into settlement by the wife, and the wife was left in uncontrolled possession of a considerable fortune, which she was enjoying with the co-respondent. The application was refused.

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La Commission des Locataires

Une délegation de la Commission pour la défense des intérêts des locataires Alexandrie, accompagnée de ses ingénieurs, s'est rendue hier matin chez M. Georges Zervadachi, et lui a remis un nouveau rapport très détaillé concernant le mode de construction des maisons économiques, ainsi que les nouveaux plans et devis révisés et soigneusement perfectionnés...

D'après l'idée suggérée à la Commission par M. Zervadachi, les blocs seront construits en sept points différents de la ville, afin d'arriver à satisfaire aux besoins les plus urgents de tous les quartiers. Peu à peu, au fur et à mesure des ressources disponibles et si les résultats sont encourageants, de nouveaux blocs seront construits sur tous les points de la ville.

La Commission des locataires espère ainsi contribuer dans la mesure du possible à la solution de la question si urgente des loyers.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

C'est le groupe des banques qui continue à absorber l'attention de la spéculation. En face d'une demande croissante la National House de 27/14 à 27/3/8, la Banque d'Athènes de 129 à 130 et la Land Bank de 9/3/8 à 9/1/8.

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ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Questionnaire de juillet 1905. (Prêtez de répondre avant le 4 août en vous servant de la langue que vous préférez). 1. La température du mois de juillet a-t-elle été favorable aux cotonniers? 2. Quel est l'état que présentent les cotonniers? Sont-ils plus ou moins vigoureux et développés que ceux de l'année dernière, à la même époque?

STOCKS AND SHARES

Table listing various stocks and shares with columns for closing prices, company names, and values. Includes entries like Imperial Ottoman Bank, National Bank of Greece, and Anglo-Egyptian Bank.

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

Table detailing the market for Minet-el-Bassal, including prices for various grades of cotton, exchange rates, and other market indicators.

RESUME SITUATION COTONNIERE

Summary of the cotton market situation, including arrival statistics, price trends, and market outlook for the current season.

EGYPTIAN MINING MARKET

Table listing the Egyptian mining market, including company names, share prices, and mining activities.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Table showing today's exchange quotations for various currencies and commodities, including London, Paris, and other international markets.

ARRIVAGES

Table listing arrivals of goods, including dates, quantities, and origins.

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THE STRONG MAN OF RUSSIA.

SERGEI YULEVITCH WITTE, THE TSAR'S MESSENGER OF PEACE.

That M. Witte, who is to-day on his way from St. Petersburg to Washington in the name of Russia, has long been understood in Russia. None knew this better than the enemies of England in the great military party. Not only did this great statesman strenuously protest against the policy which precipitated the conflict with Japan, but he had previously when Minister of Finance, deflected the Russian War Office authorities when they had drawn up a plan of campaign and had actually made an experimental mobilisation on the Afghan frontier. We were then in the midst of the South African trouble, and the most influential members on the war party at St. Petersburg pointed out the opportunity. M. Witte resolutely refused to grant the funds needed for a war with "Kovarnaja Anglia," or "Perfidious Albion," and the Tsar backed him up. Furthermore, all Russia credits Witte with an active share in the authorship of the Tsar's famous Peace Rescript. Therefore, was his peace policy a policy that no man is so well qualified to set as Peace Envoy at Washington. Had his remonstrances been heeded, there would have been no war. The keynote of his policy has always been that Russia could gain infinitely more by diplomacy than by war and was a romance of life's realism. Born 66 years ago at Tytila, he is now at his best period, able to serve his country with full energy, and equipped with the rich accumulation of extraordinary experiences that have characterized his unique career. He is not really a Russian. He has succeeded simply by almost matchless combination of determination, application, and genius which has amazed the world. His father was a Dutch emigrant. Sergei Witte gained his early education in the gymnasium from which he went on to the University of Odessa. He only had one prediction as a student. Though he astonished his teachers by his ability in mathematics and physics, he excelled in no other department. Leaving the University, he accepted a humble post as clerk on a railway in the South. Not being "nizhni rodimi" or "nizhni born," he could not enter the Army as an officer, and as his family were not "chinnoviki" or officials, he had no opening in the great Civil Service. Surely no youth was more heavily handicapped, yet he remained in obscurity for an astonishingly brief period.

Patriotic privileges young Witte had none. Yet this poor orphan was destined to become the "Atlas of Antoinette." He was styled. As a railway clerk he quickly became marked as an expert in all the details of the department, and when he was promoted he did what more important work he had to do better than he had ever been accomplished before. Soon he became manager of the branch, but not long after he was appointed important company claimed his services, and he was made director and chief administrator of the Kiev Railroad. Then he was formally nominated to the Government by the directors as managing director. But the great bureaucrats did not know him. They especially scorned "Who is he?" and they rejected him without waiting for an answer. Again the directors unanimously nominated their young colleague, and again the minor aristocrats said, "Who is Witte?" summarily repudiating the nomination. But a third time the directors presented him, and the astonished Government ratified the choice, concluding that some pretty unknown to them must have been discovered.

Sergei Witte's great chance came when he was only 27. The Russo-Turkish war broke out, and the whole railway administration was plunged into chaos. Roads were blocked by constant supplies for the regiments for which those supplies were demanded. It required a thousand miles away for transportation. Generals were robbed of victory because those regiments did not arrive to reinforce their armies. In the midst of this appalling confusion one man kept his head. Sergei Witte was still a subordinate, but he was the only railway official who understood the situation and possessed initiative. One who watched his behavior at that crisis said: "He had things done before his superiors started to think of them. The anxiety of his orders took everybody's breath away. He side-tracked dozens of trains which had been ordered to be crushed and expressed speed by great percentages, and he rushed soldiers through instead. He countermanded many of the orders given by his official superiors, but they dared not rebuke him, for he straightened things out, and the Tsar heard of his work and personally thanked him." Then began Witte's rapid rise to the ladder. After the war he was called to St. Petersburg and appointed to a high place in the railway department of the Civil Service. In a few years he became director of the South-Western railways; in 1888 head of the whole railway department of Russia; then, by rapid promotion, Minister of Commerce and Communications, chairman of the Tariff Commission, Minister of Finance, and to crown his career, Imperial Chancellor. To make him Finance Minister the Tsar looked over the heads of bankers and over theoretical financiers, to the practical man of affairs who knew how to create sources of revenue and to spend that revenue economically after it had been collected. Witte rose thus rapidly to eminence simply because he was never afraid to do big things on his own responsibility. Nothing is valued more in Russia than initiative, just because it is so scarce there.

The fall of Witte was a familiar topic two years ago. In the spring of 1903 the great statesman was under a cloud. Nominally he was "promoted" to the post of Member of the

NOTES ON COFFEE DRINKING.

ITS INTRODUCTION INTO CAIRO.

The Rev. J. E. Hauser has contributed to the "Quarterly Statement" of the Palestine Exploration Fund some notes on this subject. His studies show that the origin of coffee-drinking is connected with legendary tales. The shrub on which the coffee-berries grow is said to be indigenous in Abyssinia, and the story runs that the virtues of the plant were discovered by accident. Floeing from persecution, towards the end of the third century, a party of monks from Egypt found refuge in the Abyssinian highlands, where they settled and supported themselves by agriculture and the care of flocks, which were entrusted in turn to the pastoral care of different brethren. One of these came to the Prior (name not ascertained) one night with the strange tale that the sheep and goats would not go to rest in their fold, but were frisking and leaping to such a degree that he feared that they had been bewitched. This state of things continued, in spite of prayers and exorcisms, for several days, till at last the worthy Prior resolved to take charge of the animals himself. Leading them out to pasture, he carefully inspected the plants they browsed and discovered that their sleeplessness resulted from their feeding on the leaves of a certain shrub. Experimenting on himself by chewing the buds, etc. of this plant, he found that he was easily able to keep awake during the long night services which his form of religion prescribed at the use of coffee as a beverage, but when in form of a paste, something like chocolate. It was probably introduced to Arabia (not in the fifteenth century, but in pre-Islamic times, probably not later than the time of the famous crusade undertaken by Gleban, or Caleb Negus, the famous Arabian physician, who was the physician to the Hinnaripate Jewish ruler, Yehi Yarash, surnamed Dhi Nowas, who had been persecuting the Christians. When the use of wine was prohibited, its place was taken by a decoction of coffee-berries. The name "coffee" is derived from the Arabic Kahweh (pronounced Kahwah by the Turks), and in its primary sense denoted wine or other intoxicating liquors. "The city of Aden," says Crichton, "is the first on record that set the example of drinking it as a common refreshment, about the middle of the fifteenth century. A drowsy muffed, Jamaladdin, had discovered that it disposed him to keep awake, as well as to be more lively and energetic in his spiritual duties." This is clearly a version of the story of the Abyssinian monks above given. Jamaladdin, according to Crichton, died A.D. 1470, "and such was the reputation which his experience had given to the virtues of coffee, that a short time it was introduced by Fakroddin at Mecca and Medina." It seems probable that this is not till the beginning of the sixteenth century that it was introduced to Cairo. The innovation, however, caused a bitter theological controversy among the Mohammedans. In 1511, it was publicly condemned at Mecca by a conclave of the ulama, who declared it was an unclean and unwholesome article. This decision of the learned was echoed at Cairo. All the warehouses where the "seditions berry" was stored were purposely burned down, the coffee-houses closed, and their keepers kept with the shreds of their broken pots and cups. This was in 1524, but by an order of Selim I., the decrees of the learned were reversed, and the drinking of coffee in Egypt dictated the drinking of coffee declared perfectly orthodox; and when two Persian doctors, who had declared it to be injurious to health, had been hanged by the Sultan's orders, the coffee-ops began its undisturbed reign. It now rules supreme in the East. If you want anyone to whom it would be an unkindness to do any harm, you must favor him with a "cup of coffee" rendered him gracious, and open to persuasion; and in the same way, if you want to get rid of an enemy, all you have to do is to give him "a cup of coffee." It depends, of course, on what you mix with it. This double usefulness of "a cup of coffee" is proverbial.

AFTER BREST.

FRENCH OFFICERS' CRITICISMS OF THE SHIPS.

With the departure of the British Fleet from Brest there is now leisure to reflect upon the results of the meeting of English and French naval officers. The "Standard" correspondent at Brest) that the *entente* will have its effect on the French Navy. I have talked to several French officers about this, and what is critical in the following remarks can be written with a little embarrassment as what is laudatory because I merely repeat what is heard, but it is interesting and tells us a few things. When a French Fleet visits itself beside British ships it becomes more than usually conscious of being starved by the French Treasury. It would be impertinent here to go into the question whether it is worth while to have a strong navy. My intention is to record the fact that there is an ardent school of young officers who, though they would naturally like to see more money spent on the navy, would be, in a measure, content if the present amount of money were spent in a different way. They agree with those who merely repeat what is heard, that the *entente* is a matter in favor of the large, heavily-armed battleship, with its sea-keeping powers, its great coal endurance, and its habitability. They do not believe in naval warfare by simply destroying the enemy's commerce—the *guerre de course* by swift cruisers. They are generally very much in favor of a more surrender of proper naval ambition. For the same reason they regard the too vast hopes inspired by the building of submarines. Again, they would like to see more money spent on the building of ships. The work of the French constructors is a model for the whole world—they are diabolically clever, if one may say so—but the cleverness loses its value if the building is too slow. The tendency is for French ships to be built in England rather than "the last word" before they take the sea.

COTTON REPORTS SCANDAL.

Some sensation has been caused by the sudden and unexpected resignation of Mr. John Hyde, the chief statistician of the Board of Agriculture, in whose section the crop reports are prepared. He has held that post for over eight years, and is a man of commanding ability and unexcelled honor. It is, therefore, declared with emphasis that the resignation has nothing to do with the cotton crop reports scandal and the threatened prosecution of the man Holmes.

This is, however, not quite accurate. Mr. Hyde is in no way responsible for the scandal, but it is understood that the dishonesty of Holmes has cast discredit on the statistical department generally, and reflects to some extent upon his chief, and he has, therefore, felt it to be his duty to relieve the Secretary of Agriculture of possible embarrassment by resigning. Attorney-General Moody is still considering the papers in the case of Holmes, and conducting a secret inquiry within the Department of Agriculture. It is satisfactory to hear that as far as the investigation has proceeded nothing has been ascertained to justify the fear that Holmes had committed any crime within the Department. It is believed that the Attorney-General will be able to indict the accomplices outside, on the charge of suborning public officers to betray their trust.

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Circular Pointed PENS. Attention is also drawn to their Patent Anti-Blotting Pen. Assorted Sample Box for seven stamps from the WORKS, BIRMINGHAM

THE QUEENSLAND KANAKA.

LABOUR-SOCIALIST "HUMANITY." The Australian Commonwealth has become confronted with a serious problem. In its adoption of a "White Australia" policy it has solemnly decreed that within the next few months the whole of the continent of Queensland, or Kanaka, residing in Northern Queensland, must be deported, in order that their labour may be replaced by that of the white man, although experience has shown that it is useless in a semi-tropical country. The Labour-Socialist party will permit no deviation from this policy. Like Shylock, they are determined to have their pound of flesh, no matter at what cost. With a view to enlightening members of the Federal Parliament respecting the actual state of affairs a number of them were invited to visit Queensland at the cost of the State Government, but the Prime Minister was unable to accompany them, although he made a flying visit later on. The coolest period of the year, when the climate and surroundings are delightful, was selected for the tour. Had it been undertaken during the warm season, the visitors would have precipitately returned to their cooler south, to be held in intolerable awe near the coast, especially to those unaccustomed to it. To the great body of Federal visitors Northern Queensland was an utterly unknown region, and they speedily learned the difficulty of appreciating the warmth of the climate between the tropics and the equator. But they were not, so far as the Labour-Socialist members were concerned, to be shaken from their pre-conceived opinions. They insist that semi-tropical Queensland is essentially a white man's country, and refuse to hear or see anything to the contrary. They are also insistent that the Kanakas are a race of inferior beings, representing an enormous tax upon the Australian people, the sugar growers will be unable to dispense with coloured labour. Practically such a result is impossible in the far north, while in the south it would simply be a premium to local sugar growers. In 1902 the amount of cane sugar was £24,509, in 1903 it was £29,409; in 1904 it was £200,000; and at the end of five years as £400,000. And, after all, coloured labour is not being dispensed with in the warmer districts, for the yellow labourer is taking the place of his black brother. Everywhere the Chinese are leaving sugar lands for the owners, who are thus making a good profit without the trouble of working for it, but where the Celestials come from is a mystery. There must be a leakage somewhere on the unknown coasts of Northern Australia. It is the Kanakas, and not the Chinese, who are familiar with Kanaka life and character in one of their stories of Queensland bush-life, says: "The Kanakas reverence women and adore children. He is loyal in heart, affectionate of disposition, and domestic in his habits. He has impatience in the master. He is kind to his fellow slaves, but in a passionate revolt against ill-treatment or the betrayal of confidence. Far less capable would it be to meet a black native's gulf with treachery, than to abuse the child-like credulity of the Kanaka. Praise and sympathy are carried to him as a reward, and if he is left to himself he will make a good soldier in a long and a thing to be desired." Such is the class against which the Labour Socialists have declared war, and not one of which they will allow to remain in the Commonwealth, although not a few have resided many years in Queensland, have made good, and are well educated families. And proved themselves good and useful citizens. Mr. Reid, the Federal Prime Minister, had these facts brought home to him, while in Brisbane, by a deputation of ladies representing the various women's political, social, and religious leagues in the State, and who asked that he should not be a party deported from the country in which they had been so long resident.

To reply Mr. Reid said he had already been waited upon by a deputation of Kanakas—men who had been in the State from ten to thirty years, and who were well known to him, and were old men, all Kanakas, and being, as he was told, members of Sunday Schools and C. of G. clubs, when he saw all these people—well, I thought that if the spirit of the Act required their forcible deportation, he would have nothing to do with the administration, but leave it to some one else. If the Act were carried out in a rough and ready manner, if the main object were the deportation of the Kanakas, without regard to their welfare, their destination, or the treatment which they might receive on their return to their native islands, it was quite possible that results might happen so utterly cruel and so unfortunate as "to stain the very name of the Australian Commonwealth." But the Labour-Socialists are inflexible. Their leader, Mr. Watson, virtually told the Kanakas they must go, that his party were determined they should not remain on Australian soil; that it was nothing to them should the deported Kanakas be liable to be shot and killed, or murdered on their return to Polynesia. Such is Australian Labour-Socialist humanity in the twentieth century.

There is a horrid fascination about him. He might kill himself at any minute. You would probably be sorry all your life that you saw him smash. But if you were to look away for a moment you might miss seeing it. Well above on a telegraph pole, his face is illuminated against the white clouds. It is quite impossible to see his face, but his movements are leisurely and careless. His looks as if he would be whistling. And yet, if he were to lean a few inches yet farther back he would come down twenty feet on to the house-top, and then he would bounce, and on the top—You hear the wire whistle in the wind, and see—or imagine—the pole swaying, and wonder which way he would bounce if he did bounce. Then, with a shock, you find yourself yielding to a horrible wish that he would go, that you could see how he did. This is clearly not, and unholly, and it becomes necessary to turn away from the window and forget all about him. But from time to time your eyes wander back to him, and observe with relief—it must be relief, of course, and not regret—that he has not fallen. He is still there, and you are not more bloodthirsty by killing him than your neighbours, and have never killed anything more precious to the world than a wasp, yet the sight of a man up a long pole leads to nasty, morbid speculations. It may be human, but it is rather annoying. A little while ago you find the object of your imaginings coming and going, it is after all, satisfactory that he is coming down by the stairs. He is hunched and obtrusively healthy. A reel of wire hangs over the shoulder of his blue dungaree jacket. "Come down all right!" is the fatuous national question. He stares, and you manfully explain that you meant to ask if he had finished the job all right. Oh, ah! He becomes technical in the effort to be explanatory, and you cautiously avoid asking him to explain any more. Does he like the work? "What oh?" He again becomes technical and you endeavor to look as if you understood a bit more. Do you like getting up those poles? "A bit, but I never saw you there, ain't no risk. Risk! I didn't you never saw a lamp-post! Well, there you are. I must say as I do like it, mister. Kind of lookin' down on everybody, don't you know. I reckon we all like to get down that. And I looks down on the 'ole lot of you. Very small you do look, too. I must say—yes, very small, and very slow you go. I tell you, you just get up high enough, and you see what a little lot of slow coaches we 'ave got in this country. Slow! I give you my word. You think a 'ansom's fast, don't you? I come up along a me" (an invitation hastily declined). "You 'ave 'eard the 'ansome'fellow. All right for the 'buss' 'ole blues, the 'ansome'—well I tell you, you see the traffic fair trade—tricks—that's what it does. Not but what I don't say as you get some fine views, too. There ain't no such views 'o' London as you can get from one of 'em cross bits on the poles." (Society asks if never has been within the reach of the sky as "All right, mister, you picked out like as if I was on a map. You see the lines of 'em. An' all round London there's 'ile, blue 'ile when they ain't grey. I never know there was 'ile all around London till I took to this line. But there is, and prime it looks prime. An' some days when there's a bit of rain, and the sun breaks through, you see them old church towers, kind of softened as if they was ghosts 'o' towers, and there's the mist rolling 'bout blue and grey and silver when the sun 'is it, and then the sun gets on the river and comes back at you white, and the 'ole mist is glistenin' like—like this spangle the gals wear in the 'alls. That's fine, that is. My 'gal 'ole says 'in a monkey on a stick. But what I says 'in a monkey 'bin' such to see what I see. I never 'ow fine this 'ere world was till I see it from up among my wires, nor I never knew 'ow little the people was neither. Good-day, mister."

When it appears that the gentleman illuminated against the sky is an artist and a philosopher. So may he long continue. But there is one man at least who does not want to learn art and philosophy where he learnt them, and who hopes that he will not practise them too often just above one particular window. It is too thrilling.

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